#### AGRICULTURAL.

What Is A Calorie?

This is a term which has come into use in connection with the studies in human foods of which we have been speaking in the WATCHMAN. It is also beginning to be used in discussions of rations for cows, hence it needs to be understood by farmers, and by all who desire to keep up with the scientific statements concerning foods for human beings and animals. The calorie is the unit used to measure the fuel value of foods, "One calorie is the amount of heat necessary to raise the temperature of a pound of water about four degrees Fahrenheit. It is exactly the heat necessary to raise the temperature of one kilogram of water one degree centigrade. It is equivalent to 1.5 foot tons, or to the mechanical power that would lift 1.5 tons one feot. From experiment it has been found that a pound of protein or carbohydrates yields, when burned, about 1,860 calories of fuel value, and that a pound of fat yields about 4,220 calories." It is not easy to grasp the value of the calorie, and its introduction into the tables of feeding values of fodders marks a long step in advance. The dairyman is getting so well educated in his business that he is prepared for this step in feeding values and tables. The calorie is always an expression of the fuel value of a food. We need heat, a large part of our food must be that which will keep up the heat of the body, especially in cold weather. We must have heat, we must have food for the muscles, blood and brain; if there is a lack in the fuel value of the food it can be easily and cheaply supplied as the carbohydrates and fats are the cheapest of the foods either for man or cattle. The protein of the food can be used as fuel, but it is too costly for that use. We could burn beefsteak or corn in our stoves, but it would be too costly fuel. So it is cheaper to keep the cows warm by having good stables, than to a house or a stable into which pure or stable which is warm, but made warm by shutting out all the pure air. plenty of pure air in all the sleeping ratio used generally among American

keep in mind that the food of man and Then for a cow giving 20 to 25 pounds animals needs two principal food ele- of milk per day they would add a proments. (1). Nitrogen in the form of pro- tein mixture made up of cotton seed tein to build up the body, to make meal, linseed meal, gluten feed and blood, muscle, brain, tendon and bone. the like so as to bring the ratio to 1:5. (2). It needs fuel to keep up the sup- For cows giving 25 to 30 pounds of ply of heat and to give energy for work. | milk perday they would make the ra-The protein can supply all the needs tio 1:46 and so on. The latest Gernarrow ration, one containing a large | that the American cow seems to need a proportion of protein compared with narrower ration than the German cow. the fuel foods, is the safest to feed or to The German standard is: Cow giving eat, because we must have and our 11 pounds of milk per day, ratio 1:6.7; stock must have protein, and have cow giving 16 pounds of milk per day, a loss.

#### The New Feeding Standards,

For many years farmers have been etting familiar with the feeding standers and station bulletins and reports. would be a very strange thing if ith the many experiments being made this country and Europe upon milch ws and their feeds, some marked aps in advance were not made from Buffalo gluten feed three pounds. me to time in the feeding of cows. he latest and best discussions of this the facts brought out in this article.

The station has since 1892 been mak-

gely upon three factors: (1) The creases the protein in the rations ded of cows; (2) their condition as gards time of calving; (3) the kind of tion fed. Note some significant icts. Many of the cows in the tests were not paying for the food they were eating. Note too that the herd giving | weight (700 to 950 pounds) and giving s most milk was producing eighty cent more than the herd giving the more than the one giving the nallest yield of butter. Whenever while some herds are running day. It might also be profitable in any owners into debt. As has been case.

#### I FEEL IT MY DUTY TO TELL.

Run Down, Could Not Sleep, Everything Worried Me.

My Head Ached, Had No Appetite, and I Could Not Work.

Dr. Greene's Nervura Cured Me and I Feel Like a New Man.

Mr. Wellington Hynes, Elizabethtown, N. Y., says: "I feel it my duty to tell how much good Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy has done for me. When I first began its use, I was so run down that I could not sleep at night, and everything worried me. I had no appetite, could not work, and the doctors told me I must give up as there was no help for me. My head ached all the time day



d night, and there was an all gone feelg in my stomach and I was always lookng on the dark side of everything. A ood and nerve remedy. I began to take and in less than three weeks I felt like new man. I can now do as much work s is expected of a man of my age. I adreene's Nervura. Don't go to a doctor, aut get a bottle of Dr. Greene's Nervura, t is cheaper than a doctor's bill and will ip you more than any other medicine,

will do you good as it has done me.' What gives everybody confidence in Dr. Greene's Nervura is the fact that it is a physician's prescription, the discovery of Dr. Greene, 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass., and this successful physician in curing diseases can be consulted without charge at any time, personally or by letter.

said before in these columns, the great have cold stables and feed them more need of the dairyman is to know what food to produce warmth. It must not each cow in their herds is doing. This be forgotten, however, that the oxygen requires the use of the Babcock tester of the fresh cold air is as necessary or and the scales in weighing both the even more so than any other food, and feed and the milk. One result of the it is a great mistake to shut this away tests made by the Storrs Station is to from either people or animals for the prove that the liberal use of nitrogenpurpose of keeping them warm. And ous grain feeds greatly reduced the cost of the ration. For this and other fresh air laden with oxygen can come reasons it is proposed to feed a narrowis far healthier than a close dwelling er ration than is usually fed by American dairymen.

Another change is proposed in feedn dodging Scylla we need to look out ing standards. This is to increase the hat we do not run into the jaws of amount of protein fed in proportion as Charybdis. Make sure that there is the milk increases. The nutritive rooms, and that the cattle have fresh dairymen is 1:6.9. As a basal ration air coming in in front of them to to be fed to cows giving from 10 to 20 pounds of milk per day Storrs Station We need in all studies of foods to proposes a nutritive ratio of 1:5.5. under (2), but the carbohydrates and man standards are arranged on the fats cannot supply the needs of (1). A same plan, but it must be borne in mind plenty of it. The wide ration being ratio, 1:6.; cow giving twenty-two he one that has a large proportion of pounds of milk per day, ratio 1:5.7; fuel foods to its protein, is often fed at cow giving twenty-seven pounds of

milk per day, ratio 1:4 5. Several basal rations are given by the Storrs Station. One of these is: Corn silage 30 pounds, oat hay 3 pounds, rowen hay 5 pounds, wheat bran 4 pounds, Buffalo gluten feed ards printed in the farm and dairy pa- three pounds. The nutritive ratio of this ration is 1:5.5.

Another wider ration is as follows: Corn silage thirty pounds, hay (mixed grasses) four pounds, oat and pea hay six pounds, wheat bran four pounds,

The ration of this is 1:6.2. It is remarked that this "is a much wider rasubject are probably to be found in the tion than is commonly recommended, Reports of the Storrs Agricultural Ex- owing to the large proportion of corn periment Station. From these and es- silage and coarse hays that are found pecially the last two I have obtained in it. Where an abundance of cheap grades of hay and corn silage are available, such a ration might be more prog experiments with cows in Connecti- fitable than a narrower one, which at dairies making forty-five tests on would contain a larger portion of prorty-two distinct herds. The cost of tein. The mixture of cotton seed meal ducing milk and butter depend and Buffalo gluten feed rapidly in-

signed for heavy milk producers."

In making up a ration it is necessary to use the tables of fodder analysis which can be obtained from the experiment stations. A cow of ordinary twenty pounds of milk or less needs from twenty to twenty-two pounds of st milk, while the herd producing dry matter, two pounds of protein. 3 most butter was giving ninety per to .5 of a pound of fat, and ten to twelve pounds carbhydrates. This has a ratio of 1:6. More protein can be experiment station tests herds of added by using cottonseed meal and the s, very similar results are arrived like, making the ration narrower, and almost every case. Some cows in this is to be done when the cow givery herd are not paying for their more than twenty pounds of milk pe

#### Stalled in the Tunnel.

The experience of a trainload of 300 passengers stalled in a narrow tunnel many feet below the level of London streets-underneath the river Thames in fact-nas thoroughly alarmed Londoners who had welcomed the comple-tion of a new underground electric railway. There had been a great crowd at the Water too station to welcome home the Guards from their campaign in the Soudan. Of course there was a rush afterward to get to the city, and the new electric line, which plunges be-neath the river and up he other side to its outlet in front of the Bank of England, was crowded to its ut nost ca pacity. The electric power proved toadequate to carry a r overloaded train up the heavy grade from beneath the river to the cuy terminus and the car stopped. The electric lights grew dim. but there was no uneasiness at first among the entombed passengers.

After a few minutes, however, the air grew heavy. There were no choking odors, of course, such as make travel by the ordinary London underground lines an abomination, but a peculiar sensation of suff-cation was soon felt by the closely crowded men and wommen. It grew worse rapidly. Opening doors and windows did no good. for the iron tube through which the small, low-roofed circular carriages run is but little larger than the cars them selves. It was not long before the passengers became panic-stricken. They left the cars, and making their way with considerable difficulty through the narrow space on each side between the train and the walls of the tunnel they finslly reached the city terminus, about a quarter of a mile distant, on

The theory of deep underground electric railways such as are being constructed in several parts of London, and which have been advocated for years by one of the New York rapid transit factions, is that no ventilation is necessary beyond that automatically provided by the motion of the trains thems lves. Experiments have seem ed to justify the theory, and no serious difficulty has been encountered when everything has run smoothly. But no provision has been made on the two or three short lines constructed upon this principle for accidents or failure of power such as occurred on the City and Waterloo line the other day. This line is scarcely a mile long. It dips down from either terminus to its lowest level beneath the river. Gravity carries the trains over two-thirds of the distance each way. Electricaly is used for the remaining one-third of the distance. Eich track is in a separate tunnel and the chance of accident on a line so short and so simply constructed is, of course, small. But it exists, and conservative Londoners, not to say the Government Board of Trade, will insist that some provision shall be made for supplying air to victims of such a mischance as that above described. The Lancet is not a bit too emphatic

"It is assumed, and correctly, that the advance of a train through a tube

which it closely fits is sufficient to maintain an ad quate change of air in the tunnels, in which case no extra provision for ventilation need be made, but in the event of a breakdown the supply of air would soon be exhausted and the result might be disastrous and comparable with the awful historic tragedy of the black hole in Calcutta. E ther an improved system of keeping up a supply of air must be adopted on be underground electric railways or ise a relay of motors must be immediately at band at both ends of the unnel to draw the trains out in the event of a breakdown. The former course would be safer, for in the event of a train leaving the rails the delay would be necessarily great and core-pondingly serious to the imprisoned The matter must be renassengers. erred to the Board of Trade, which we pe in the present instance has not committed a serious oversight. Steps must be taken, it such by some inconcervable want of perspicuity is not already the case, to remove the awful possibility of suffocating a trainload of people. It would be interesting to now whether the underground elecric lines in course of construction have included in their plans the pro-vision of an air supply should any necessity arise .- New York Sun.

## Ayer's

the sarsaparilla which made sarsaparilla famous

CATARRH AND COLDS RELIEVED IN 10 TO 60 MINUTES—One short puff of the breath through the blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use. It relieves instantly, and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis and Deafness, 50 cents.—97, Sold by W. E. Terrill & Co., and Collins Blakely. and Collins Blakely

Get your Job Printing done at the WATCH MAN Office.

#### SINGING

Is indulged in by birds, but we never hear of hens singing, although we are led to believe they would feel like it if they were fed on

# age's Perfected

It is so conducive to their good health. As a natural consequence they feel happy, realizing, when they view the full nest of eggs, that they have accomplished something. And you, too, feel like singing, for your hens are more valuable to you, if fed with this, the BEST POULTRY FOOD. WELL-FED HENS, like men, do more and better work than ill-fed ones.

I want live Agents in every town in New England, the Middle States and Canada. One customer to-day means two to-morrow. Full particulars, with convincing testimonials, on application.

#### A SINGLE ORDER FOR 28,000 POUNDS

SHIPPENSBURG, PA., Aug. 10, 1898 C. S. PAGE:—
Dear Sir:—I have yours inquiring as to the results on your Poultry Food, and am pleased to say that I regard it an excellent article. Ferhaps no better proof of my confidence in PAGE'S PERFECTED POULTRY FOOD can be offered than the fact that after giving it a thorough trial in a small way, I sent you A SINGLE ORDER FOR 25,000 POUNDS, and expect to send you even larger orders the coming season. As an egg-producer I think it cannot be excelled, even by the high-priced poultry foods which are being produced by other manufacturers.

Truly yours,

C. H. DILLER.

CARROLL S. PAGE, Hyde Park, Vt.

#### The February Magazines.

Rudyard Kipling has written a poem entitled "The White Man's Burden," evidently called forth by the colonial development of the United States. It appears in the February issue of Mc-Clure's Magazine, although the editors did not receive the poem until after the Magazine was on the press. The frontispiece was taken out, and the poem was printed in its place. Kip-ling's short stories in McClure's Magazine have turned out to be the most successful fiction series that the publishers have ever secured. The January number is out of print, with nearly 15,000 unsupplied subscribers. The February edition of McClure's Magazine is 70,000 copies larger than that of February of a year ago.

A striking presentation of what may be called "An Object-Lesson in Prac-tical Politics" may be found in the February magazine number of The Outlook On one page are printed photographs of the beautiful old Pennsylvania capitol, burned down about two years ago, and of the wretched new capitol, upon which half a million dol lars or more has been expended. Of the new capitol Governor Hastings says: "It is hardly fit for human habitation, much less for the official abode of the representatives of a great commonwealth. There are scores of farmers' barns in Pennsylvania more attractive than this building." (\$3 a year. The Outlook Company, New York.)

Sir G. S. Clark, K. C. M. G., F. R. S., contributes to the February number of the North American Review an exceedingly brilliant article entitled "Imperial Responsibilities a National Cair," where the brillians and the contributions of the contribution of the contri Gain," wherein he discusses the new position the United States will hence-forth occupy among the nations of the world. The responsibility for the government of the Philippines will, he as-serts, be great, but if it is approached with high aims, a single eye to the gen-eral good, and a reverence for justice, incalculable moral gain will accrue to the country as its reward.

In Harper's Magazine for February Senator Henry Cabot Lodge begins a history of the Spanish-American war, illustrated by Carlton T. Chapman and from portraits. Dr. John A Wyeth contributes an article on a famous incolor forces at article on a famous in-cident of the civil war, "Lieutenant-Colonel Forrest at Fort Donelson," profusely illustrated by T. de Thul-strup, A. C. Redwood, Max. F. Klepper and W. A. Rogers. Among other features are "A Trekking Trip in South Africa," by A. C. Humbert, illustrated with views of South-African life and sport; "Angle-Saxon Afficities," by Julian Ralph; and "The United States as a World Power," a chapter of na-tional experience, by Professor Albert Bushnell Hart. Professor C. A. Young discusses "The Astronomical Outlook," and C. C. Abbott contributes a beautiful nature study under the title "Fac-

The complete novel in the February issue of Lippincott's is "For the French Lilies," by Isabel Nixon Whiteley. The action is chiefly in Italy in 1511-12, and in this remote period the author shows herself at home. Wardon Al-lan Curtis tells "The Tale of he Doubtful Grandfather," and a most extraordinary tale it is, such as surely was never told before. In "A Night in Devil's Gully," Owen Hall records an Australian experience of a kind now happily rare. "Lambeth Palace" is happily rare. "Lambeth Palace" is briefly described by G. F. Burnley. D. O. Kellogg writes of "James Wilson and His Times," and James M. Scovel supplies some "Recollections of Lin-The poetry of this number is by Viola Roseboro, Dora Read Good- Dairy, vt. ext. a..... ale, Clarence Urmy and Harrison S.

Senator George F. Hoar of Massa-chusetts, one of the oldest and most conspicuous of the members of Congress, begins in the February Scrib ner's his reminiscences of the political events of the past fifty years. Sen-ator Hoar has known all the great men of the period, and his keen appreciation of human nature and his kindly pirit have made him warm friends with many of them. These reminiscences are therefore intensely personal. Each instalment will stand alone, and the first deals with "Four National Conventions," in which the Senator was a conspicuous figure, and over one of which he presided. The paper contains a lot of the inside political history back of the nominations of Blaine, Garfield and Harrison.

The first twenty-five of "The Prettiest Country Homes in America" are shown in the February Ladies' Home Journal. There will be over one hundred of these photographs, and they will picture in detail the most attractive and artistic country and suburban homes in the United States. The pictures that will constitute this series were selected from the photographs. selected from the photographs of seven housand of the prettiest, American omes. A competitive contest for a photograph of the prettiest house in this country brought a picture of every home having any claims to attractiveness or beauty, and from these the very best were selected for publication in The Ladies' Home Journal exclusive-

In the February number of American Monthly Review of Reviews the editor seeks to apply the lessons of our national failures in the South during the reconstruction period following the Civil War to the present problems of a similar nature in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. His deductions are interesting and instructive. He says: "The true way to restore the South to the Union after the war was to restore the South to its own people.' The same principle applies today in the new territories just coming under our control. The editor warns us against a new type of "carpet-bagger" who is threatening to invade Cuba—namely, the franchise-grabber. A large portion of space in this number of the Review is given up to editorial and con-tributed articles on the management of foreign dependencies.

Heart Disease Relieved in Thirty Minutes.—Dr. Agnew's cure for the heart gives perfect relief in all cases of organic or sympathetic heart disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for palpitation, shortness of breath, smothering spells, pain in left side, and all symptoms of a diseased heart. One dose convinces.—96. Sold by W. E. Terril & Co., and C. Blakely.

#### onvalescing

is more or less a very slow process according to the severity of the sickness. Vitality, when at a low ebb, works at a great disadvantage, and more time is required to regain the lost strength and power.

### Pabst Malt Extract The Best Tonic

produces marvelous results in such cases. The richness of the malt gives life to the blood and the hop principle gives tone to the stomach---creating both a desire for food and the ability to digest it. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

At all drug stores.

#### WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

Samonan summanamanamanama S

Vermont Markets. PRODUCE.

Montpener-

| Butter, fresh new, in 5 B boxes, \$\pi\$ b. 26   Enter, fresh new, in tubs, \$\pi\$ b. 18   Cheese, dairy, \$\pi\$ b. 9   \$\pi\$   Eggs, \$\pi\$ dox.   Fotatoes, \$\pi\$ b. 18   Enter, \$\pi\$ c. 19   \$\pi\$   Fotatoes, \$\pi\$ b. 18   \$\pi\$   \$\pi\$ | 210<br>100<br>100<br>25<br>40<br>40<br>40<br>131<br>131<br>131                |
|---|---|
| ### Butter dairy  | 20<br>22<br>40<br>5<br>5<br>6<br>4<br>10<br>13                                |
| Richmond.   | 21<br>17<br>15<br>11<br>11<br>12<br>21<br>21<br>35<br>4<br>4<br>5<br>12<br>10 |
| St. Albans  | 71<br>14<br>18<br>18  |
| Saterous  | 20<br>19<br>23<br>35<br>55<br>4<br>126  |
| Flour, Spring Wheat & barrel 4 002 4  | 30  |

#### Boston Produce Market.

The quotations given below represent price obtained by receivers for wasiesaie tots incl jobbing to represent actual saies.

Creamery, Vt. and N. H., assorted sizes, 20 & Oreamery, North'n N. Y. assorted sizes, 20 & Oceamery, no thern firsts, 20 & Oceamery, eastern Creamery, eastern Creamery, western firsts, 21 & Oceamery, western firsts, 22 & Oceamery, western firsts, 22 & Oceamery, 22 & Ocea

| Dairy, N. f. extra  |   |
|---|---|
| CHEESE.   |   |
| New York, extra   | 4 |
| Common extras   2 35@ 2 50  |   |
| CORN MEAL.  |   |
| Granulated, per bbl.     2 10@ 2 25       Common, per bbl.     1 95@ 2 00       Bag meal.     2 50  |   |
| RGG8.   |   |
| Eastern, choice fresh 21 52 22 Eastern, fair to good 18 69 19 Vt. and N. H. choice fresh 20 69 21   |   |
| CORN.   |   |
| Steamer yellow  |   |
| Arnostock Hebrons 63 68 63  |   |
| Aroostook Hebrons. 61 @ 63<br>New Hampshire Hebrons 61 @ 62<br>Vermont Hebrons 65 @ 70  |   |
| MILL PRED.  |   |
| Middlings, sacked, per ton  |   |
| OATS.   |   |
| No 1, clipped white. 38 @ 19 No 2, clipped white. 57 \( \) 7 \( \) 80 No 3, white. 31 \( \) 77 No 3, white. 35 \( \) 77 Rejected white. 56 \( \) 72 | 4 |
| HAY AND STRAW   |   |
| Hay, N. Y. and Canada, choice to fancy 11 50@12 50<br>Hay, N. Y. and Canada, fair to good 10 10@11 50<br>Hay, eastern, choice                       |   |

| Hay, eastern, colinary to fair \$0.0010 00 Hay, eastern, common \$0.0010 00 Hay, eastern, common \$0.0010 00 Hay, eastern, choice fine 10 00011 00 Hay, eastern, common fine \$010 00   |
|---|
| PROVISIONS.   |
| Perb  |
| City rendered, pure \$1b  |
| Smoked Hams— Boston, small Wib.   |
| FRESH MRATS.  |
| Beef, choice with the seed of |

Boston Wool Market. MICHIGAN.

|   | =  |    | -  |
|---|----|----|----|
| *************************************** | 26 | 8  | 27 |
| *************************************** | 18 | ĕ  | 19 |
| and is blood                            | 22 | 9  | 23 |
| *******************                     | 26 | 8  | 27 |
| UCKY AND INDIANA.                       |    |    |    |
|   | 22 | 10 | 23 |
| *************************************** | 20 | 9  | 22 |
|   | ñ  | 8  | 22 |
|   | 21 | Ø. | 22 |
| LED AND SCOUBED.                        |    |    |    |
| *********************                   | 48 |    | 80 |
|   | 40 | 9  | 43 |
| ******************************          | 94 | 聚  | 24 |
| ********************                    | 28 | X  | 40 |

#### Current Comment.

OATS.—There is a quiet, steady tone to the market, but prices are about to above those of a week ago. Fancy clipped white range at 38t to 39t, with No. 2 clipped white at 37t to 38c for track loss billed through. Lower grades are dull with the price rang-ing as to quality.

POTATORS.—Receipts have been lighter than last week but the weather has been so cold most of the time that but little business has been done and quite a large stock of potatoes has accumulated at the roads. Prices have eased off a little on most all kinds and the market closes dull at quotations.

CORN.—The market has ruled about steady during the week, with moderate purchases noted as supplies were needed. Old No. 2 yellow corn is quoted at 46c, with most new corn ranging at 44c to 45c for yellow as to quality and color. Low grades are dull with little besides yellow wanted on the local market. on the local market.

LUMBER.—There have been no developments of importance since our last report either as respects the demand for or the prices of lumber. The tone continues firm and the request of moderate seasonable proportions, and the indications are that this condition of affairs is likely to last for some time to come.

CHERSE.—Receipts for export, 2,268 boxes.
The arrivals for local account continue light, and the market has a strong tone, but demand is still moderate. Prices show no quotable change. Fine Sept. and Oct. borth twins are firm at 11 to 11½c, with some special marks higher. Fair to good grades firm at 9½ to 10½c.

Brans.—There has been little change since our last weekly report. Receipts are still moderate but demand is so light that it is difficult establishing any advance in prices. Best marrow peas and mediums are generally held higher at the close, however, although few sales have been made at full quotations. Yellow eyes and red kidneys steady at quotations.

Wood.—There is a more satisfactory.

neys steady at quotations.

Wood —There is a more active demand for wool this week. Buyers are more in earnest in their offers and business is slowly but steadily improving. It has been a hard fight between buyers and sellers over the question of prices, but the tendency of

hard fight between buyers and sellers over the question of prices, but the tendency of the market today is strongly in the favor of the latter. Quotations are not advanced, as the demand is not as yet strong enough to warrant holders making such a strong move; but the necessities of the manufact-urers are becoming more clearly defined, the course of the goods market is being better determined, and wool is, consequently, more salable at current prices.

Eggs -- Receipts are increasing a little but EGGS.—Receipts are increasing a little but the supply has been hardly equal to the wants of the trade and we have had a strong market all the week. Fresh western kept closely sold up at 20c. until Tuesday when the closing sales were at 20c Since then the market has been firm at 21c. with recessional sales of fancy marks a fraction occasional sales of fancy marks a fraction higher. Fresh southern have brought nearly as much as western. Refrigerators have had a moderate sale and at the close are bringing 15 to 16c.

are bringing 15 to 16c.

FRESH MEAT.—The beef trade has been duli for the past week but prices have ruled sready, with most sales of choice cattle at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{37}{2}\$c. Mutton and yearlings have had a slow sale, most lots at 6 to 6\frac{1}{2}c, but at the close the market is working into better shape again. Lambs have also been plenty and dull with a few sales at over 7 to 7\frac{1}{2}c.

Some very choice are bringing \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to day. Veals in moderate supply and good to choice in steady demand at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to 10c, with now and then an extra one up to 11c. Countries. now and then an extra one up to 11c. Country dressed hogs selling fairly at quotations.

FLOUR.—There is a very slow market noted. Prices have been forced up sharply on account of the advance in wheat, but no one has done any tuying at the mark up. Prices quoted by different mills take a wide range and in the absence of business, quotations are largely nominal. Spring patents tations are largely nominal. Spring patents held by the millers at \$4.50 to ship are offered from second hands in some instances at \$4.25, and even at this lower price they do not sell. In most instances buyers are able to meet their pressing needs through purchasers from second bands at below the market rates, and it is difficult to tell what a fair constation would be. a fair quotation would be. Winter wheat patent-move slowly. The asking range is up to \$4.35 on some brands, but no sales are made at anywhere near this price. I grades are dull and the market nominal.

grades are dull and the market nominal.

BUTTER—Receipts for the week include 72.671 lbs. for export. The market was very quiet following our last weekly report. There was little done until Tuesday when buyers began to take hold a little more freely and since then the market has been working into better shape. There has been more demand for medium and low priced goods, both from home trade and for export. Strictly fine fresh creamery has been in moderate supply and at the close is pretty well sold up and fairly firm at quotations. Fine fresh Vt. and N. H. creamery with new milk flavor sells generally at with new milk flavor sells generally at 20½c. Strictly extra fresh west, steady at 20c for assorted sizes with large tubs quiet at 19 to 16½c. Firsts and seconds working out slowly at quotations. Most sales of June creamery at 15 to 17c. Imitations and ladles in light demand.

ladles in light demand.

Dressed Poultry.—In addition to above receipts for the week, 2,435 packages arrived for export. There has been but little change in the condition of the market during the past week. Receipts continue fairly liberal and demand only moderate. Prices have been fairly sustained on fancy grades, but the proportion of such in the arrivals is steadily decreasing. Most of the turkeys arriving are large and coarse and hard to sell at over 10 to 10%. Full quotations are only realized for strictly choice small and medium weights. There are so few western chickens good enough to bring anything medium weights. There are so few western chickens good enough to bring anything over 11c that a higher quotation is not warranted. Most lots are more or less staggy and have to sell at 8 to 10s. Fowls have had some sales during the week up to 41c, but at the close are offering freely at 10 to 10½c. Capons steady at 13 to 14c for strictly fancy. Ducks and geome quiet at quotations.

#### Live Stock.

BERF CATTLE.—The tone was stronger, prices showing a fractional advance. Western cattle were quotable at 5 to 6½c.

Prices of market beef: A few choice, \$7 to 8; extra, \$6 to 6.75; first quality, \$5 to 5.75; second quality, \$4 to 4.75; third quality \$3 to 3.75.

ty \$3 to 3.75.

Prices of store cattle: Farrow cows, \$12 to 25; fancy cows, \$50 to 65; milch cows and calves, \$20 to 48; yearlings, \$10 to 20; 2-year-olds, \$14 to 30; 3-year-olds, \$22 to 40; Western fat swine, live, 4 to 4àc. Northern dressed hogs, 47c per ib.

SHEEP AND LAMBS -The feature was a fractional decline in western lambs.

We quote: In lots, \$2.50 to 3 each; extra, \$3.25 to 450; or from 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) or ib; spring lambs, 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 5\(\frac{1}{2}\) or, veal calves, 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 6\(\frac{1}{2}\).

Swing - Values were firm at 4 to 4 to for western i. w. and 4 to for country hogs. VEAL CALVES .- Good stock brought, 62 to She and slim calves 5h to 6c Arrivals of Live Stock at markets for the week ending Jan. 31, 1899:

At Watertown: Cattle, 946; sheep and lambs, 3,865; swine, 17.803.
At Brighton: Cattle, 1,630; sheep and lambs, 174; swine, 501; calves, 271.
At Somerville: Cattle, 157; sheep and lambs, 7,133; swine, 20,992; calves, 388.